

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Property Name: Beaver-Kyker House Inventory Number: CARR-787
Address: 1015 Old Westminster Pike Historic district: yes ☒ no
City: Westminster Zip Code: 21157 County: Carroll
USGS Quadrangle(s): Westminster
Property Owner: Timonium Building, Inc. Tax Account ID Number: _____
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 46-22-35 Tax Map Number: 46
Project: Clearfield Development Agency: COE
Agency Prepared By: ECS Mid-Atlantic, Ltd.
Preparer's Name: Kimble A. David Date Prepared: 8/24/2006
Documentation is presented in: _____
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The property is situated on the south side of Old Westminster Pike (State Road 140) approximately four miles from the City of Westminster in Carroll County, Maryland. The property comprises 95.35 acres of rolling hills occupied by a collection of building associated with farm production, and agricultural fields. The dwelling is sited on an asphalt paved lane that leads toward the dwelling and then turns eastward and travels along the east elevation of the dwelling. The lane then travels westward toward the agricultural outbuildings. The buildings associated with farm production are situated south of the dwelling. Those closest are the shed and workshop, which are sited to the south of the dwelling. The barn, equipment storage building, and agricultural outbuilding are situated south of the lane that travels southward between the barn and equipment storage building to the south agricultural field. The agricultural fields are situated east, west and south of the building complex.

The terrain of the property is comprised of gently sloping hills that first descend from Old Westminster Pike toward the stream and then ascend toward the dwelling and agricultural outbuildings. The dwelling is located on the north hill slope at the approximate height of Old Westminster Pike. The stream is traversed by a poured concrete bridge on the lane leading to the dwelling. The dwelling and outbuildings are surrounded by mature trees. There are tree stands to the south dividing the agricultural fields.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended ☒
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sage
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

11/17/06
Date

NA
Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

200603716

The dwelling is a two-story building with a stone foundation. It was constructed circa 1880-1890. The building is frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The aluminum siding is covering original clapboarding. The dwelling is three bays wide by two bays deep and is topped by a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. There is a centrally-placed intersecting gable on the façade pitch of the roof. Interior brick chimneys are situated at the east and west ends of the building and feature square brick caps. There is an ell to the south of the dwelling and an addition abutting the ell on its south elevation. The façade is dominated by a one-story three-bay porch. The porch has a textured concrete block foundation and is accessed from the east side by a brick stair. The stair connects to the concrete walkway and concrete stair commencing at the lane north of the dwelling. The porch features square columns and hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal. The first story façade comprises a centrally-placed entrance flanked by 2/2 wood double-hung sash windows with metal storm windows. The door frame features pilasters supporting and cornice. The door is single-leaf and is wood with four panels and four lights. There is a storm door and it appears the main door dates to the mid-20th century. The second story façade has three evenly spaced 2/2 wood double-hung sash windows. The intersecting gable features a 6/1 wood double-hung sash window. The roof features boxed eaves. The ell to the north has a perpendicularly-oriented gable roof and is two-stories. There is a two-story enclosed porch on the east elevation. The porch features Jalousie windows and a storm door on the first story. There is a concrete stoop east of the porch. There is an intersecting gable on the west roof pitch of the ell similar to the façade intersecting gable. The addition abutting the south elevation of the ell is also two stories, but is slightly shorter and narrower than the ell. It also has a gable roof. There is a wraparound porch on the west elevation that wraps the west and south elevation of the ell. The porch has a poured concrete floor and plains wood posts support the standing-seam metal-clad roof. There is an interior chimney at the south end of the ell and there is an exterior chimney at the west corner of the south elevation of the addition. The addition features a boxed cornice with cornice returns.

The interior of the dwelling comprises a first story hall and parlor plan. The entrance accesses the living room situated on the west side of the dwelling. The stair to the second story is situated along the south wall of the living room. The stair features a turned newel and turned balusters. The handrail is wood and ramped at the second story. The living room features a wood mantel with Colonial Revival characteristics. There is a large opening on the east wall of the living room to the dining room. The opening features Tuscan columns with a surround that exhibits fluted pilasters and dentiled cornice. The dining room is situated on the east end of the first story and has a wood mantel with Colonial Revival characteristics. There are single-leaf door openings accessing the enclosed porch on the east elevation and the kitchen within the ell. The ell comprises the kitchen and a former kitchen on the first story. The kitchen cabinets are mid-20th century. There is a paired double-hung sash window on the west wall. On the north wall there is a wood single-leaf door with four panels accessing the stair to the basement. There is a door accessing the former kitchen on the south wall. The former kitchen has a stair to the second story on the southwest corner. On the east wall there is a single-leaf door accessing the pantry. There is a room within the addition accessed by a single-leaf door. The rooms on the first story have plastered walls and simple woodwork. The woodwork comprises, simplified door and window frames, baseboards and four-panel single-leaf doors. The flooring is tongue-and-groove oak covered in areas with vinyl tiles and wall-to-wall carpeting. The building is heated by radiators situated in each room.

The second story comprises bedrooms and two lavatories. Within the main portion of the building there are two bedrooms and a lavatory. The hall is oriented north-south in the central bay of the house. There is a closet door near the north end of the hall. The doors to the bedrooms are situated at the north end. There is a large bedroom above the living room. The bedroom features an arched opening at the southwest corner with a door accessing the attic stair. There is a closet on the east wall near the south corner. The smaller bedroom is situated at the northeast corner of the dwelling. South of the smaller bedroom is the lavatory. The lavatory features early 20th century fixtures including a pedestal sink and tub. There is a small closet on the north wall at the east corner. At the south end of the hall is a bedroom within the ell. The bedroom features two built-in closets on the west wall flanking the window opening. There is a single-leaf door with a transom accessing the enclosed porch. On the south wall is a door opening accessing the bedroom above the former kitchen. This room features the stair at the southwest corner and has a lavatory and closet on the east wall. There is a door on the south elevation accessing the room in the addition. The room features a built-in

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closet at the northeast corner. The rooms on the second story have plastered walls and simple woodwork. The woodwork comprises, simplified door and window frames, baseboards and four-panel single-leaf doors. The flooring is tongue-and-groove oak covered in areas with vinyl tiles and wall-to-wall carpeting.

The attic is unfinished and the roof rafters are visible. The original wood shakes are also visible below the standing-seam metal. The basement comprises rooms under the main dwelling and ell. The stone foundation walls are visible. The stair from the first story is wood with open risers. The flooring is poured concrete and dirt. The floor joists are visible in all spaces. There is a furnace and oil tanks at the east end of the main building. There is a low four-panel door on the west elevation of the main building to the exterior. There is a concrete stairwell on the exterior of the west elevation accessing the basement door.

The shed is a wood frame building clad in clapboard. It was constructed circa 1900. Asbestos siding is covering the original wood clapboarding. The building is topped by a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. There is a single-leaf door on the east elevation.

The workshop is wood frame clad in vertical board. It was constructed circa 1920. There is an oversized double-leaf door on the south elevation. The interior comprise two spaces. The flooring is wood plank. The walls feature the structural members and the roof rafters are visible.

The equipment storage shed is wood frame with a concrete foundation. It was constructed circa 1930. The building is clad in vertical board siding and topped by a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. The north façade is three-bay with three oversized openings. The structural system is visible on the interior. The flooring is dirt.

The agricultural outbuilding is concrete block construction with a shed-roof clad in standing-seam metal. The building has partially collapsed. It dates to circa 1950.

The barn has a bank barn form and is open on the ground floor on its east elevation. It dates to the period of the dwelling's construction. The barn has a stone and brick foundation. Stone is the dominant foundation and there are some reinforced brick walls at the building corners. The building is wood frame construction and clad in vertical board siding. The structural members are pegged mortise-and-tenon. There is lap joinery in the building, which is primarily visible on the crossbeams. The barn doors are situated on the west elevation. There are two large double-leaf swing doors with wood and iron hardware. The barn features vertical board cladding of ten- to twelve-inch wide boards. The flooring in the barn is similar size wood plank. There are handmade wood ladders on the interior. The barn interior is divided into three major bays. There is a hayloft along the north and south elevations. The ground story of the barn comprises animal feed areas. The floor joists are visible within this area. The barn roof has a gable form clad in standing-seam metal over original wood shakes visible on the interior of the building. Window and vent openings on the east and west elevation feature Classical surrounds. Appended to the east elevation at the south end of the building is a collapsed animal shelter. It had a shed roof and is wood frame construction clad in vertical board. There are door openings visible on the north elevation.

Abutting the barn on the south elevation near the west corner is a prefabricated concrete silo. The silo dates to the 1930s and reflects the changes in farming during the 20th century. The silo is comprised of corrugated concrete panels banded together with metal bands. There is a chute on the north elevation near the barn and a metal ladder on the northwest end.

Historic Information:

The property is associated with the Beaver family of Baltimore and Frederick Counties. According to the deed records the property was purchased by Jacob Beaver from a Slorp(p) prior to 1815. The Beaver family occupied the parcel through the late

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Eligibility not recommended _____

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Date

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Date

19th century. The property is situated at the former boundary Baltimore and Frederick Counties prior to the creation of Carroll County from these two counties in 1837. The property is located on the original parcel acquired by Beaver and was part of the tracts called "Arnold's Arbor Enlarged" and Rochester Resurveyed." The property was retained by the Beaver family through the 19th century until 1883 when it was sold under order of the Carroll County Court as a Deed of Trust to Peter Mikesell. He sold the property in 1888 to Jesse L. Stoner. Based upon architectural evidence within the house and outbuildings, it appears that Jesse L. Stoner erected the house and early outbuildings associated with the property. Stoner retained ownership of the property until 1919 when it was sold to Arthur Masters. Masters occupied the property in the early 20th century until its purchase by Dana Kyker circa 1950. Kyker sold the property to Timonium Building, Inc. in 1969, which retains ownership of the property.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries Carroll County was primarily agrarian in nature. The towns of Westminster and Union Bridge were the most populous. German, Irish and English settlers populated the County and many came from the Piedmont region of Pennsylvania. The numerous farms produced crops for export and for farm production to support livestock. The county was known in the 19th century and early 20th century for its milk products such as butter. Numerous cattle farms were situated within the county and the buildings of the period reflect that function. The addition of the railroad in Carroll County in the mid-19th century provided access to additional markets for the export of agricultural goods to larger cities such as Baltimore. The railroad to Westminster provided a hub for shipping and production of agricultural products. Numerous manufacturing facilities were erected in Westminster to accommodate the export of surrounding agricultural products. The Beaver-Kyker House is situated along the Old Westminster Pike, which was a major route to the adjacent cities of Westminster and Reisterstown and farther east to the city of Baltimore.

In the late 20th century Carroll County and its surrounding cities and towns became bedroom communities of Baltimore. The ease of travel along parkways and major state highways opened up a market for the development of planned suburban communities. Surrounding this parcel is a number of examples of the changing landscape of the primarily agrarian nature of this region of Carroll County.

The property is an example of a late 19th century farmstead that was developed outside of the City of Westminster in Carroll County. The farmhouse exhibits stylistic elements and character of late 19th century building forms typical of the Piedmont region. The dwelling is three bays wide by two bays deep and exhibits Classical details such as a Classical door surround and interior mantels. The building has an I-house form with a hall and parlor planned interior. The building form is common to late 19th century domestic building architecture.

The vernacular tradition in house construction is deeply rooted in Carroll County. While urban areas saw an increase in fashionable styles popularized in the 19th century, Carroll County's rural landscape was dominated by traditional American styles. The smaller house of one-and-one-half stories was popular though yielding to an expanded version of two stories often termed an "I-house". This term is more recent and refers to tall, thinly profiled buildings with long, narrow floor plans. Floor plans ranged from hall and parlor, to center passage. The rooms contained within the I-house were primary and served as formal spaces such as sitting rooms and receiving rooms, on the first story, and informal rooms, such as bedrooms on the second story. Kitchens were usually housed in an ell off the rear of the house or in a dependency. This is a very common vernacular house type found throughout Carroll County and in Maryland's rural agricultural landscape.

During the 19th century, the farms that dotted the landscape primarily along the numerous spring fed streams in Carroll County were comprised of a dwelling and outbuildings associated with farm production. Plans for farms were simple and placement of buildings usually followed three general forms; courtyard, linear and range. Each plan incorporated the house as the primary building, which faced the main road near the front of the property with the outbuildings placed behind it. Among the outbuildings, those relating to household functions were closest, such as the detached or summer kitchen, privy and carriage house. The

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

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agricultural buildings were set farther away from the house near the agricultural fields.

In the courtyard plan, the barn is located behind the house with the farmyard between them. Other smaller outbuildings are placed off to the sides of the farmyard in one or two lines forming an open work area or "courtyard". There are variations to this plan, but the general configuration forms some sort of open space between the outbuildings located behind the house. The linear plan incorporates the barn and other outbuildings in line with the house. In some cases the outbuildings form their own separate lines in the farmyard. The range plan is similar to the linear plan except the roadway leading to the house turns to one side of the house and runs along the side of the house. It continues behind the house and the farm buildings are placed along the lane and usually face it.

Aside from these three typical plans, there are farms that seem to incorporate no plan at all. In addition, there are farms that use elements of the three typical plans though they do not follow it in the placement of all buildings.

This farmstead exhibits the range plan. The access road travels along the side of the dwelling to the agricultural outbuildings. The plan of the barn in relation to the dwelling is typical of this region with the barn situated in line with and to the rear of the dwelling. This is commonly seen in German, Irish and English farmstead of the Pennsylvania and Maryland region in the Piedmont area. The house in these cases is the dominant building and the barn is substantial and serves as a significant feature to the landscape.

Barns took a variety of forms. In some cases barns were simple "pole" barns, constructed of unfinished young tree trunks that were stripped of their bark. These were nailed or pegged together forming a simple structure that was easily erected. Other barns included one- or two- story barns. Within the rolling hills of the Maryland Piedmont region, bank barns were common where the building was erected abutting a landform allowing ease of access to the interior on the ground level and within the main building. This allowed for the separation of functions and livestock. This form of barn is commonly seen on farms occupied among German immigrants in the hillier regions of the Mid-Atlantic. Most of the barns are frame construction clad in vertical boards. The barns usually had gable roofs. Some had three bays with a center aisle flanked by pens in a dogtrot plan. The methods of barn construction are also seen in present day barns on modest farmsteads.

The remaining outbuildings are typical of the early 20th century and are common forms found throughout the Maryland Piedmont region. They serve varying functions to support the farm operations.

Baker, John Milnes, AIA. American House Styles: A Concise Guide. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1986.

Carroll County, Maryland Deed Records

Frederick County, Maryland Deed Records

Davis, Major George B., Perry, Leslie J. and Kirkley, Joseph W. The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War. Reprint. Barnes and Noble, 2003.

Foster, Gerald. American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004.

Glassie, Henry. Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Press, 1968.

Glassie, Henry. Vernacular Architecture. Philadelphia: Material Culture and Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2000.

Gottfried, Herbert and Jennings, Jan. American Vernacular Design 1870-1940: An Illustrated Glossary. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., 1985.

Historical Society of Carroll County, Inc. The First 150 Years: A Pictorial Historic of Carroll County, Maryland: 1837-1987. Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1986.

Howe, Jeffery, ed. The Houses We Live In: An Identification Guide to the History and Style of American Domestic Architecture. San Diego, CA: Thunderbay Press, 2002.

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. □ A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995.

Noble, Allen G. Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape: Volume I: Houses. Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Noble, Allen G. Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape: Volume I: Barns and Farm Structures. Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Noble, Allen G with Richard Cleek. The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2003.

Scharf, A. M. History of Western Maryland. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1882.

U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service.

Vlach, John Michael. Back of the Big House: the architecture of plantation slavery. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993.

Warner, Nancy M., Levering, Ralph B., and Woltz, Margaret Taylor. Carroll County, Maryland: A History: 1837-1976. Westminster, MD: Carroll Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Evaluation:

The evaluation of properties is made using guidelines established by the National Park Service using their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for eligibility. The evaluation of potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP of properties during the field survey of this property was made using the seven aspects of integrity used in the evaluation of a properties' eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The aspects of integrity evaluate the properties historic and architectural integrity.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

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Date

☐ Location ☐ Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. This property was found to meet the location aspect of integrity as the location is retained. The property retains the original building site location.

☐ Design ☐ Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. This property was found to meet the design aspect of integrity as the designs of the buildings are retained. The property retains the original building form, plan, space, structure, and style of the period.

☐ Setting ☐ Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. This property was found to meet the setting aspect of integrity as the setting is retained. The property retains the original setting of rural agricultural properties within Carroll County, Maryland.

☐ Materials ☐ Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. This property was found to meet the material aspect of integrity as the original construction materials have been retained. Though covered with modern materials, the original materials are intact.

☐ Workmanship ☐ Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. This property was found to meet the workmanship aspect of integrity as the evidence of the craft of the period's building construction is retained. The buildings on the site retain their construction materials and express the construction methods of the period.

☐ Feeling ☐ Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. This property was found to meet the feeling aspect of integrity as the property retains its general appearance and setting. The aesthetic and historic sense of the late 19th and early 20th centuries is retained on the property.

☐ Association ☐ Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. This property was not found to meet the association aspect of integrity as there were no important historic events associated with this location.

The property meets six of the seven aspects of integrity. Based upon this finding the property was evaluated for its significance using the NRHP Criteria and Criteria Considerations.

The Criteria and Criteria Considerations used for evaluation follow:

NRHP Criteria:

A. ☐ Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. This property is not associated with an event that has made a significant contributing to the broad patterns of our history. The property is an example of a domestic farmstead in Carroll County and similar properties are situated within the County. Based upon this finding, the property is not eligible under this criterion.

B. ☐ Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

This property is not associated with a significant person in our past. The Beavers and subsequent owners were farmers and were not involved in or associated with important historical events. Based upon this finding, the property is not eligible under this criterion.

C. ☐ Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

The property is an example of a farmstead in Carroll County, Maryland dating to the late 19th century. The building elements are characteristics of similar types of buildings constructed in the Maryland Piedmont region and are not exemplary in their construction methods, design, style or materials. Building period of construction ranges from circa 1880 to 1950. The property and buildings are not distinctive and similar to other farmstead and building forms within the Carroll County and this region of Maryland. Based upon this finding, the property is not eligible under this criterion.

D. ☐ Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

This property is not likely to yield information that is important in prehistory or history. The property is an example of a domestic farmstead and no significant historical events occurred at this location. Based upon this finding, the property is not eligible under this criterion.

The property does not meet any of the four NRHP Criteria for eligibility in the NRHP. It also does not meet any of the Criteria Exceptions as it is not owned by a religious institution, used for religious purposes, is removed from its original location, is a birthplace or grave, a cemetery, a reconstructed building, a commemorative property or is less than 50 years or gained significance within the past 50 years.

NRHP Criteria Considerations

A. ☐ Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B. ☐ Removed from its original location.

C. ☐ A birthplace or a grave.

D. ☐ A cemetery.

E. ☐ A reconstructed building, object or structure.

F. ☐ A commemorative property.

G. ☐ Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

This property is not recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

This form was completed by Kimble A. David, Architectural Historian, for ECS Mid-Atlantic, Ltd. Kimble A. David meets the Secretary of Interior's Standard qualification for the position of Architectural Historian.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

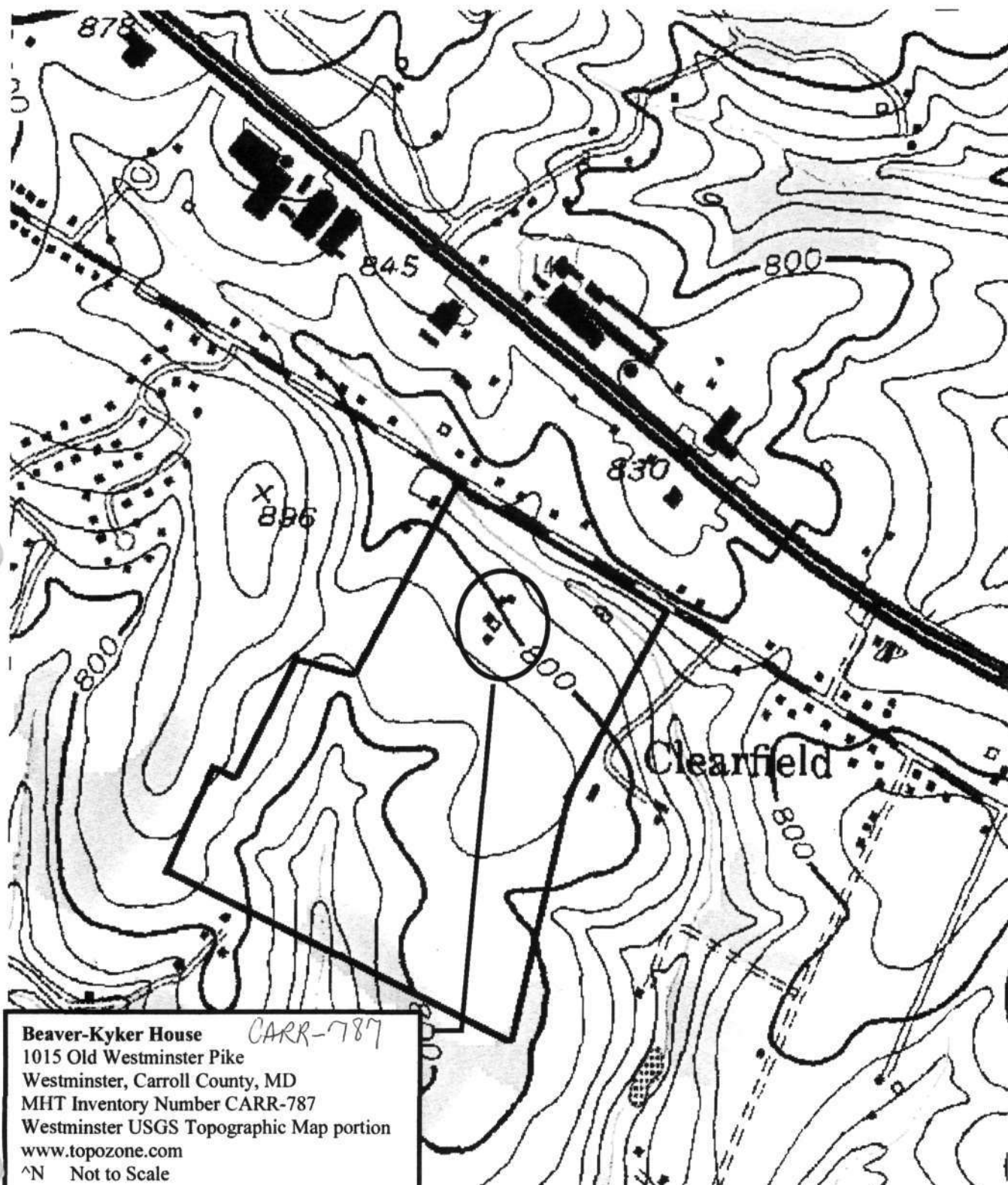
Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 9





CARR-787

BEAVER-KIMMER HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

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AUGUST 2006

MD SHPO

NW OBLIQUE-LOOKING SE FROM
DRIVEWAY

1 OF 26



CARR-787

BEAVER-KYKER HOUSE

CARRON COUNTY, MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

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AUGUST 2006

MD SHPD

NW OBLIQUE - LOOKING SE
FROM DRIVEWAY

2 of 26



CARR-787

BEAVER-CHICKER
HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY,
MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

AUGUST 2006

MD SHPO

SHED-SW OBLIQUE

3 OF 24



CARR-787
BEAVER-KYKER HOUSE
CARROWCOUNTRY, MARYLAND
KIMBLE DAVID
AUGUST 2006

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WDSHPO
WORKSHOP - SW OBLIQUE

4 OF 26



CARE-787

BEAVER-KYKER
HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY,
MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

AUGUST 2006

MD SHPO

BARN-WINDOW
DETAIL-WEST
ELEVATION

5 OF 26



CARR-787
BEAVER-KYKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
KIMBLE DAVID
AUGUST 2006

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MD SHPO
BARN: SILO-SW OBlique

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CARR-787
BEVER-KYKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
KIMBLE DAVID

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AUGUST 2006

MIDSHIP

EQUIPMENT STORAGE BUILDING-
NE BULQUE

7 OF 26



CARR-787

BENNER-KUICKER HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

AUGUST 2006

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MID SHPO

EQUIPMENT STORAGE BUILDING -
NE OBlique

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CARR-787
BEAVER-KYKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
KIMBLE DAVID
AUGUST 2006

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B000000

MD SHPO

VIEW NORTH FROM BARN TO
DWEELLING, SHEDS, WORKSHOP

9 OF 26



CARR-787

BEAVER KUKER
HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY,
MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID
AUGUST 2006

MD SAPO

RAILING VIEW OF EAST
WALL OF BARN

10 OF 24



CARR - 787
BEAVER - KYKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
KIMBLE DAVID
AUGUST 2006

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MD SHPD

EAST ELEVATION OF HOUSE

11 OF 26



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CARR - 787

585097
BEAVER KIKER
HOUSE

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CARROLL COUNTY,
MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

AUGUST 2006

MD SHPO

SE OBLIQUE OF
HOUSE

12 OF 24



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CARR - 787

BEAVER KIRK
HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY,
MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

AUGUST 2006

MD SHPO

DETAIL SW OBLIQUE
OF HOUSE

13 OF 26



CARR - 787

BEAVER - KYKER
HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY,
MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

AUGUST 2006

MD SHPD

WEST ELEVATION
PAVING VIEW

14 OF 24



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CARR - 787
BEAVER KUKER
HOUSE

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CARROLL COUNTY,
MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

AUGUST 2006

MID SHPO

WEST ELEVATION

15 OF 26



CARR-787

BEAVER-KYKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID

AUGUST 2006

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MID SHPO

WEST ELEVATION

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CARR 787
BEAVER KUKER
HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY,
MARYLAND

KIMBLE DAVID
AUGUST 2006

MD S#PO

SPURWELL TO
BASEMENT

17 OF 26



CARR-787
BEAVER-KYKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
KIMBLE DAVID

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AUGUST 2006

MD SHPO

NW OBUIQUE OF HOUSE

18 of 26



CARR - 787
BEAVER - KUKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
KIM BUEDAVID

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MD SHPO

DINING ROOM MANTEL

19 DEC 26



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BEAVER-KYKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

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AUGUST 2006

MD SHPD

LIVING ROOM MANTEL

20 OF 26



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CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

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VIEW NE IN DINING ROOM

21 OF 26



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CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
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AUGUST 2004

MD SHPD

VIEW EAST FROM LIVING ROOM
TO DINING ROOM

22 OF 24



CARR-787
BEAVER-LUKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
GIMBLE-DAVID

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AUGUST 2006

MID SHPO

WEST BEDROOM-VIEWSW

23 OF 26



CARR-787

BEAVER-KUKER HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

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AUGUST 2006

MD SHPD

NORTH FACADE

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CARR-787

BENNER-KYKER HOUSE

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

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AUGUST 2006

MD SHPO

NE OBLIQUE

25 OF 24



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BEAVER-KUICKER HOUSE
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND
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AUGUST 2006

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NE OBLIQUE

24 OF 26

CARR - 787

1015 OLD WESTMINSTER PIKE

late 19th century

Westminster vicinity

private

1015 Old Westminster Pike is a late nineteenth century farmhouse built in the representative regional farmhouse style. It has an L-shaped plan with a three-bay by two-bay main block and a symmetrical facade. On the roof is a centrally located gabled dormer. There is a full-length, one-story porch.



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

225. N. Center Street
Westminster, Maryland 21157

WESTMINSTER PLANNING DISTRICT

FIELD SHEET--HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

SUFVEY NUMBER:

1127
CARR-787

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

Westminster

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: residence

ORIGINAL USE: residence

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent () Good (X)

Fair () Poor ()

THEME:

STYLE:

DATE BUILT:

late 19th c.

COUNTY: CARROLL

TOWN: WESTMINSTER VIC

LOCATION: 1015 Old Westminster Pike

TAX MAP 46 Block 22 P-35

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: residence

OWNER: Kikel estate Timonium Building Co.

ADDRESS: 205 E. Joppa Rd. Baltimore

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes () No (X) Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local () State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone (X) Brick () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood: Log () Post and Beam (X) Balloon ()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other
3. Wall Covering: Weatherboard () German Siding () Board and Batten ()
Wood Shingle () Shiplap () Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal ()
Aluminum (X) Asphalt Shingle () Brick Veneer () Stone Veneer ()
Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal (X)
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys () Sheds ()
Ells (X) Wings () Other:Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet ()
With False Front () Other:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Number of Bays: 3 x 2

Approximate Dimensions:

Entrance Location: center

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat () Zoning () Roads ()

Development () Deterioration ()

Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()

Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

central gable dormer
full-length 1-st. porch (20th century)
rear addition

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

late 19th c. barn
wood shed

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

example of late 19th c. farm and farmhouse

REFERENCES:

1862 Martenet's Map:
1877 LG & S Atlas: John Beaver

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane () Woodland () Scattered Buildings ()
Moderately Built Up () Densely-Built Up ()
Residential () Commercial ()
Agricultural () Industrial ()
Roadside Strip Development ()
Other:

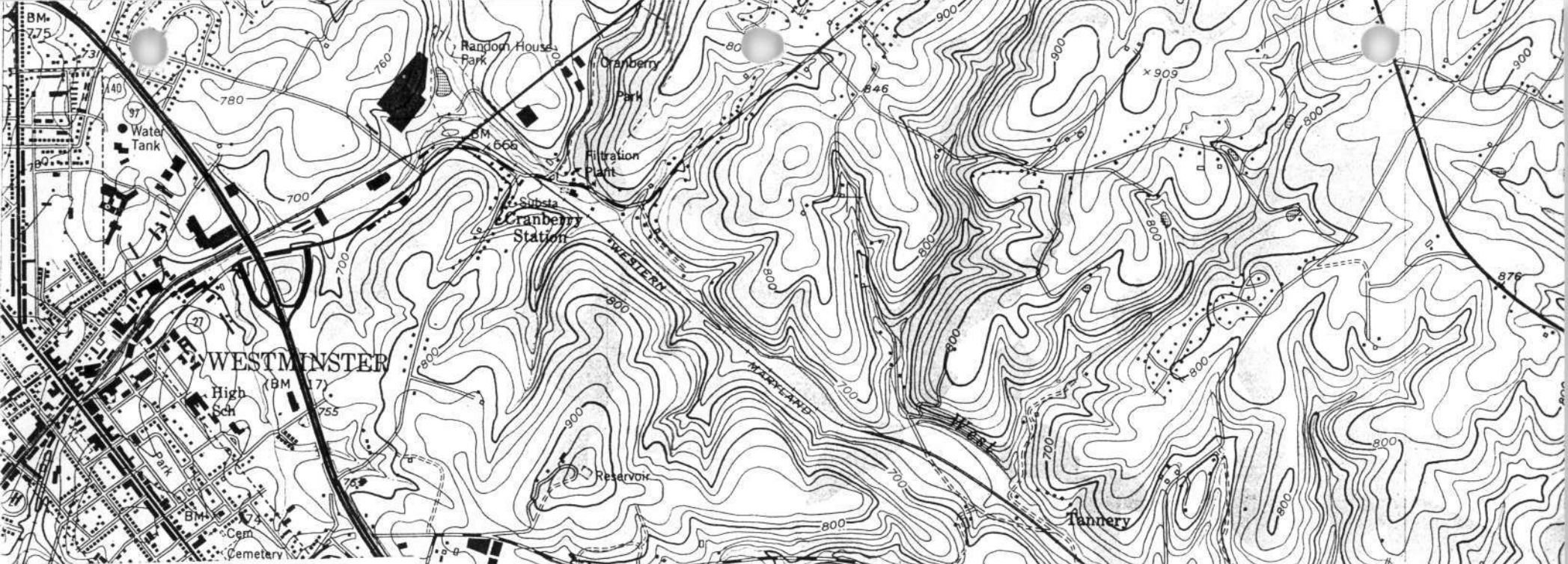
RECORDED BY:

Joe Getty

ORGANIZATION:

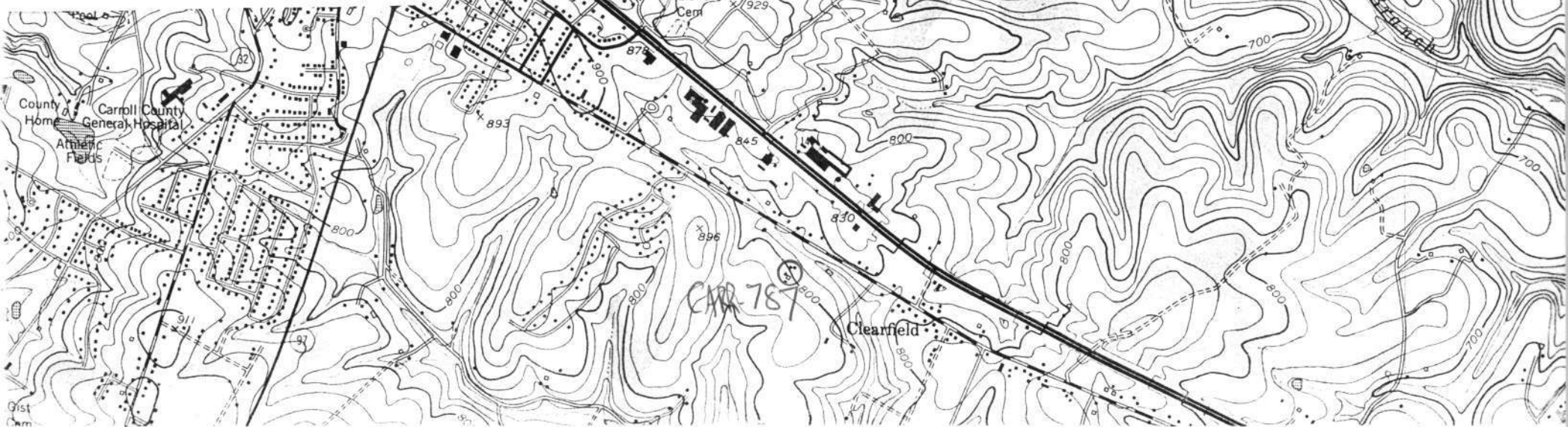
DATE RECORDED:

8/83



U.S.G.S. MAP
WESTMINSTER, MD.
1:24000 SCALE

CAR-787





1. CARR-787 1015 Old Westminster Pike
2. Carroll County, Maryland
3. Joe Getty
4. November 1983
5. Md. Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. North & east elevations; camera facing southwest
7. 1/1